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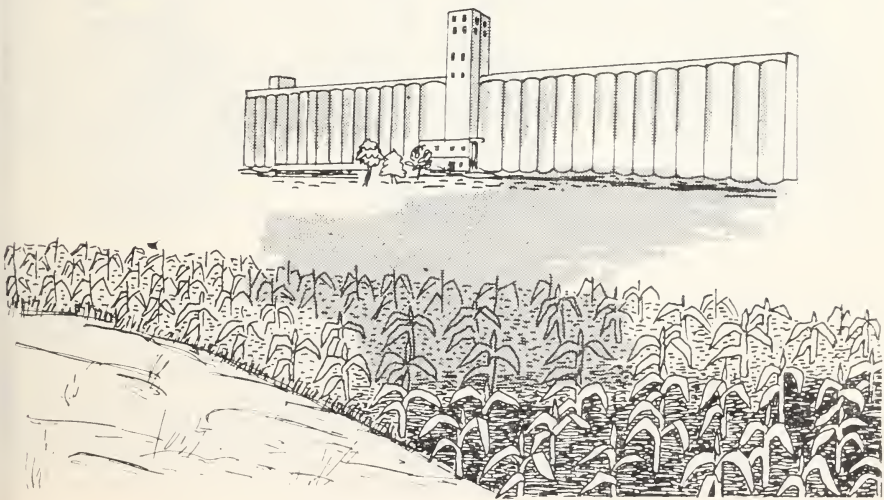
HEAVY CONSUMPTION REDUCING FEED GRAIN STOCKS

Consumption of the four feed grains was heavy in the first half of the 1961-62 feeding year, continuing the rather sharp upward trend of recent years. Both domestic use and exports are expected to reach record highs in 1961-62. Carryover stocks into 1962-63 are expected to be reduced 10 million tons from the record 85-million-ton carryover into 1961-62.

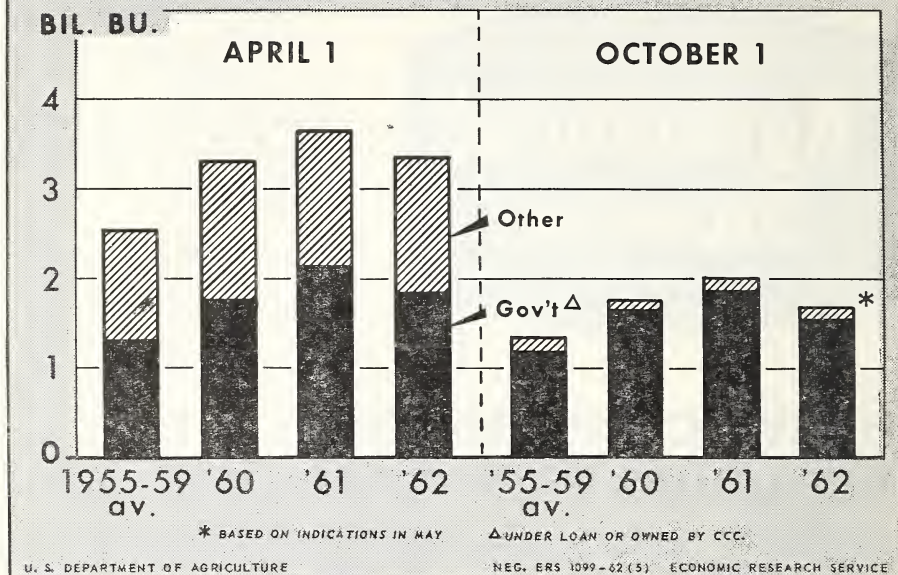
During October-March domestic use of feed grains was 4 percent above the record utilization in the same period of

1960-61 and 27 percent higher than 5 years ago. Exports of feed grains during the 6 months totaled 8.4 million tons, nearly 2 million tons more than in the same period of 1960-61. For the entire 1961-62 feeding year, exports are expected to total around 14 million tons, exceeding the previous record exports in 1958-59.

Combined stocks of the four feed grains on April 1 totaled 132 million tons, 10 million tons less than the record stocks on that date last year. Of



CORN STOCKS



this total, about 75 million tons were under loan or owned by CCC, 8 million less than on that date last year.

Corn

Heavy disappearance of corn during October-March 1961-62 reduced corn stocks on April 1 to 3,386 million bushels, 8 percent below a year earlier. A little over half of the April 1 stocks were under loan or owned by CCC; the remainder were privately owned or "free" stocks. In recent years utilization in the last half of the marketing year has come largely from the April 1 stocks outside the price support program, reducing "free" stocks on October 1 to around 100 to 125 million bushels.

Domestic use of corn in the 1961-62 marketing year is now expected to total close to 3.6 billion bushels, which would be about 5 percent more than in 1960-61 and 23 percent above the 1955-59 average. Exports of corn (including grain equivalent of products) during 1961-62 are expected to reach an all-time high of around 365 million bushels, which would be 25 percent above the big exports last year. This would mean total corn disappearance of over 3.9 billion bushels, a new record high. With total disappearance at this level, the carryover into 1962-63 would be reduced to around 1,700 million bushels, or about 300 million below the record carryover on October 1, 1961.

(Continued on page 7)

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CONTINUED STORY: MILK SALES UP, CREAM SALES DOWN

In 1961 farmers marketed 117 billion pounds of milk, about 50 percent more than the 78 billion pounds marketed in 1930.

This gain in marketings represents not only the 25-percent increase in production that occurred between 1930 and 1961, but also a large decrease in the use of milk on farms—from 22 billion pounds in 1930 to 8 billion pounds in 1961.

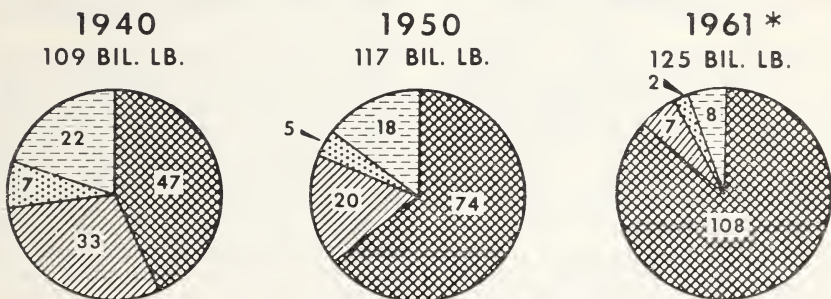
This gradual increase in milk marketed has been occurring for two reasons—increasing production and a decreasing number of people on farms with milk cows. The declining use of milk on farms where it is produced has added 14 billion pounds to farm marketings of milk since 1930, while increased milk production has added 25 billion pounds.

During these same 30 years the use of milk for production of farm-separated cream and for the retail sale of





milk and cream by farmers has also been on a downtrend. The sale of whole milk by farmers increased 74 billion pounds between 1930 and 1961, nearly twice as fast as total farm marketings have increased. The sale of milk as farm-separated cream fell from 33,974 million pounds in 1930 to 6,954 million pounds in 1961.

These changes in the marketing pattern moved slowly during the 1930's. The big shift in farmers' marketing of milk started during World War II. In 1940, 43 percent of milk production was sold as whole milk and 30 percent as cream; farmers retained nearly 6 percent of their milk as fluid milk and cream, and made a little farm butter. Twenty percent of the milk was used on farms where it was produced. By 1950, only 15 percent of the milk stayed on farms; 85 percent was marketed—64 percent as whole milk and 17 percent as farm-skimmed cream. Retail sales

DISPOSITION OF MILK PRODUCED ON FARMS



Sold to plants and dealers:

-  As whole milk
-  As farm-separated cream
-  Retailed by farmers
-  Fed or consumed on farms

*PRELIMINARY

by farmers dropped to 3 percent and farm-churned butter to 1 percent.

The next 10 years, 1950 to 1960, saw virtual completion in the shift toward the sale of whole milk to plants and dealers. Farm-churned butter almost completely disappeared from marketings. Retail sales by farmers of milk and cream fell to 1.5 percent of production. Farm-skimmed cream dropped to 7 billion pounds of milk equivalent, while the sale of whole milk rose to 108 billion pounds.

By 1961 the sale of whole milk was predominant in all States except North Dakota. There, cream accounted for 78 percent of sales from farms. Sales of cream amounted to 10 percent or more of farm marketings in only nine States—Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming.

The shift from the sale of farm-separated cream to whole milk has brought farmers greater cash returns per hundredweight of milk products.

Two general changes made the shift to sale of whole milk possible. They were:

- Increase in number of whole milk receiving plants that began during World War II, as a result of the need

for more efficient use of our food resources.

- Changed production methods—use of milking machines, mechanical refrigeration, bulk tank coolers—that made it possible for farmers to increase the size of their dairy herds and to sell milk to plants many miles distant.

Increased movement of whole milk off the farms has made available for human food a large amount of solids-not-fat that in former years would have been used for animal feed. At present, the skim milk still left on the farm from the sale of farm-skimmed cream amounts to about 6 billion pounds, enough to make about 500 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. In 1961 about 2 billion pounds of this product was made.

In addition to its use in nonfat dry milk, solids-not-fat reaching market are also used in skim milk and low-fat fluid items, cottage cheese, ice cream, and low-fat frozen dairy products. Currently about $\frac{3}{4}$ billion pounds of nonfat dry milk are exported from the United States to foreign countries. Most of it—over 600 million pounds—is donated for relief or welfare purposes.

Anthony G. Mathis
Economic Research Service

MILK CONSUMPTION . . . THE PATTERN CHANGES

From present indications, the downward trend in milk consumption reached a turning point early this year. Total sales of whole milk in 68 Federal order and 6 State marketing areas for the first quarter of 1962 were about 1½ percent above a year earlier. But this is slightly less than population growth.

Whole-milk consumption in 1961 made one of the sharpest drops in several years. Of the 71 marketing areas reporting, 63 showed lower per capita rates of consumption in 1961 than 1960. In 29 areas the decline was as much as 10 pounds per person.

Although whole-milk usage decreased markedly in many places in 1961, several other products made gains. Yogurt and flavored whole milk increased in several markets. Skim milk

products made sizable gains in consumption, but their importance is far less than whole milk. The most important skim product increase was in fortified skim milk (with added nonfat solids and sometimes milkfat). Plain skim milk advanced in a number of markets. Flavored skim milk (mostly chocolate) gained in some areas but declined in others. Buttermilk, popular in southern areas, continued to decline.

Fluid cream products also declined in 1961. Although consumption of milk-and-cream mixtures (half-and-half), eggnog, and sour cream continued to advance in popularity, decreasing usage of light and heavy cream more than offset any gains.

Lawrence W. Haynes
Statistical Reporting Service

USDA WORKS TO IMPROVE DAIRY PRODUCT SALES

A greater use of dairy products is being endorsed this year at many levels of Government up to the President of the United States. President Kennedy, speaking at the Milk and Dairy Conference held in Washington, D.C., earlier this year, stated that "the milk supply remains one of the best sources of nutrition for our children and for adults."

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman has pledged the full support of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the dairy industry's 26th celebration of June Dairy Month.

Much of the Government effort to bring consumption of dairy products into line with rising production is coming from the Agricultural Marketing Service programs—the Plentiful Foods Program, National School Lunch Program, and Special Milk Program.

The aim of the Plentiful Foods Program is to achieve orderly marketing of the Nation's abundant food supply. Through the program a list of plentiful foods is issued once a month. Also, members of the food trade—all types of food services and commercial food distributors—as well as food editors are encouraged to promote increased retail sales of foods in bountiful supply.

In preparation for June Dairy Month, employees of the USDA Plentiful Foods Program have been working with dairy industry leaders and trade and civic associations to coordinate promotional efforts on a national scale. These efforts will be tied in with other special promotions through the National School Lunch Program, State departments of agriculture, and various industry groups.

In addition, USDA food trades representatives located in key market areas of the Nation have helped coordinate plans for June Dairy Month activities among the dairy industry and State and local governments. Through many personal contacts, these tradesmen gain the participation of local food distributors and news media in the June Dairy Month promotion.

A wide variety of information material has been prepared for June Dairy Month. Milk is featured on the June Plentiful Foods list, which is intended to promote the best use of these foods. One list is written for the grocery trade, and a variation is sent to restaurants and others in the food service industry. To encourage these groups to give extra emphasis to June Dairy Month, special fact sheets are issued to give detailed information on milk and dairy products. Menu suggestions, new uses, and merchandising hints are included.

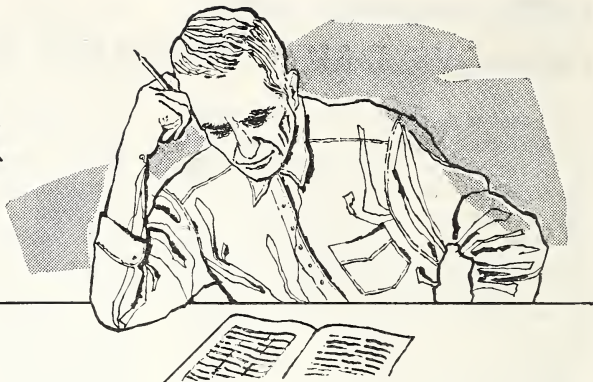
Material prepared especially for the mass media has also been issued by the Department and its five area marketing offices. Included in this material are: Press releases and statements by President Kennedy and Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, feature stories and recipe copy written for food editors, fact sheets giving background to the press, slides and short film clips for use as spot announcements on television, and other short features on dairy products for radio and television.

Year round, of course, the National School Lunch and Special Milk Programs encourage schools to serve milk to children through a system of Federal reimbursements. The Special Milk Program, which helps provide extra milk to supplement that served with school lunches, also includes such non-profit institutions for children as child-care centers and summer camps.

On an experimental basis, the Department has been working with State and local school officials during this school year to bring the benefits of lunch and milk service to many schools that were not previously able to take part in the programs because of local economic conditions. With special commodity assistance, for example, children began getting well-balanced noon meals in some 250 such schools for the first time—and each complete school lunch always includes at least one-half pint of milk.

Bonnie P. Smith
Agricultural Marketing Service

outlook



FRUIT

The 1962 peach crop in nine southern commercial peach States is expected to be 23 percent smaller than the large 1961 crop—mostly because of freeze damage to buds and blooms.

Late May prices are up from last year for pears and grapefruit, lower for apples, oranges, and lemons.

VEGETABLES

Fresh market vegetable supplies are smaller this spring than last. Supplies of potatoes currently available are also materially smaller than they were a year ago when supplies were heavy.

DAIRY



Milk production in April, at 11.3 billion pounds, was up about 1 percent over last April. Though rate of increase in output has slowed, milk production in the second quarter will probably top year-earlier levels.

Total consumption of milk in all forms is expected to increase this year over last because of growth in population and increases in CCC donations for butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk.

WOOL

Wool prices through the 1961-62 marketing season in Southern Hemi-

sphere countries are expected to remain near mid-May levels.

WHEAT

Carryover of wheat this July 1 is expected to be about 1.4 billion bushels, down slightly from the alltime high of a year earlier. This would be the first decline since 1958. Exports are expected to hit a record 685 million for 1961-62; domestic use will be down slightly from last year.

LIVESTOCK

Red meat production through July is expected to be slightly below year-earlier levels. Beef probably will be down slightly because of lower slaughter rates and lighter dressed weights. Pork is expected to remain above a year ago. Lamb and mutton are likely to be considerably below a year ago.

Cattle prices probably will decline this summer, but not as sharply as last year.

Hog prices have started increasing seasonally toward their midsummer peak.

Prices for spring lambs probably will start decreasing from recent seasonal peaks.

TOBACCO



Cigarette production in the first quarter of 1962 was 1½ percent above a year earlier. Cigar and cigarillo shipments from U.S. and Puerto Rican factories

were up about 1 percent. Manufacture of smoking tobacco declined about 6 percent from January-March 1961 levels.

FATS AND OILS

About 435 million bushels of soybeans are likely to be crushed this marketing year—a new record and 3 percent above last year's crush. It is expected that exports will reach 165 million bushels, and that carryover this October 1 will be around 55 million bushels. Such a carryover, although 49 million bushels above a year earlier, would represent only about a month's requirement for crush and export. Soybean prices are expected to continue fairly stable this summer, averaging around the CCC resale price but sharply below last year's prices.

Lard disappearance in domestic channels likely will increase for the 1961-62 marketing year—because of increased use in shortening manufacture. Exports probably will be down from 1960-61 because of the loss of the Cuban market.

COTTON

Disappearance of cotton during the current season at 14.0 million bales probably will be well below last season's. An increase in mill consumption is not expected to offset the export decline.

FEED GRAIN—Continued

Sorghum Grain

The total disappearance of sorghum grain in 1961-62 may be nearly as large as last year's record disappearance. Domestic use in the 1961-62 marketing year is expected to total around 415 million bushels, a little less than in 1960-61. Exports probably will about equal the 70 million bushels exported last year. The carryover next October 1 is expected to be around 700 million bushels, or about the same as the carryover on October 1, 1961.

Oats and Barley

The smaller supplies of oats and barley for the 1961-62 season have been

Thus, carryover is expected to be somewhat larger this August 1 than last year's 7.2 million bales.

EGGS

Egg production continues to exceed year-earlier levels. Prospects through the summer are for output to remain above 1961—as much as 3 percent in the second quarter.

In mid-May farmers received 28.9 cents for a dozen eggs, compared with 31.5 cents for the month earlier. Following the strong Easter demand, prices for eggs have declined further below 1961 levels. Egg prices are likely to average below those of a year ago for the next few months.

BROILERS

A cutback in broiler output is in prospect for the second quarter, compared with a year ago. Prices are likely to average higher than last year, when farmers received 13.9 cents per pound for broilers.

FEED GRAINS

Exports of feed grains are expected to reach a new high and total tonnage of feed concentrates fed to U.S. livestock likely will be above last year's record level.

See page 1 for outlook for year-end carryover.

accompanied by disappearance so far this year only slightly below the 1960-61 level. This is expected to leave somewhat lower carryover stocks into 1962-63. The carryover of oats on July 1 is expected to be down to around 275 million bushels, 50 million less than on that date last year.

Total domestic use of barley in the 1961-62 marketing year may be close to last year's level of 375 million bushels. Exports, however, are expected to be around 20 million bushels below the 86 million bushels exported in 1960-61. The carryover of barley next July 1 is expected to be down to around 130 million bushels, 23 million less than the carryover on July 1 last year.

Malcolm Clough
Economic Research Service

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF WEATHER

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

Issued for U. S. Bureau

Weather Bill, No. 11

NATIONAL CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1930

Weather No. 11

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WEATHER OF THE WEEK

The week's weather in the central and southern United States was, on the whole, generally mild. Temperatures were unseasonably warm in the North Atlantic States, and somewhat cooler in the West. Precipitation was abundant in the North Atlantic States, and somewhat deficient in the West. The week was more rainy than the previous week.

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FLOODS

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REMARKS

The water level in the Mississippi River at St. Louis, Mo., was 10 feet above flood stage on March 15, 1930.

8

Despite record production

POULTRY INCOME

DOWN 4 PERCENT IN 1961

The gross income from eggs, farm chickens, commercial broilers, and turkeys totaled \$3.25 billion in 1961—a decrease of 4 percent from \$3.37 billion in 1960. This decrease occurred despite a record broiler crop, a record turkey crop, and the second largest annual egg production. The previous record number of broilers and turkeys raised was in 1960; the largest egg production occurred in 1959.

Of the 1961 gross income, 56 percent was from eggs, 29 percent from commercial broilers, 11 percent from turkeys, and 4 percent from farm chickens. These percentages were practically the same as in 1960.

In 1961 the 10 leading States in poultry income in order of importance were: California, Georgia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Alabama, and Mississippi. These States accounted for slightly over half of the gross income from poultry in the United States.

Eggs and Broilers

Egg production in 1961 was 61,828 million eggs, a small increase from 1960 production of 61,491 million. These eggs were produced by an average of 294 million layers on hand in 1961, or 1 million less than a year earlier. The rate of egg production per layer on hand during 1961 was 210. Five years ago, 197 eggs were produced in a 12-month period by the average layer; 10 years ago the rate was 177 eggs; and 20 years ago it was 139 eggs.

Of the 61,828 million eggs produced in 1961, 58,466 million were sold and 3,362 million were consumed on farms where produced. The average price per dozen for eggs sold in 1961 was 35.4 cents per dozen, compared with 36.0 cents in 1960. Gross income from eggs in 1961 amounted to \$1,823 million, compared with \$1,842 million in 1960.

A total of 1,992 million commercial broilers was produced in 1961—up 11 percent from the previous year and the largest production of record. The

average price received by producers in 1961 was 13.9 cents per pound live weight, 3.0 cents per pound less than in 1960. Gross income from broilers at \$947 million was 7 percent less than a year earlier. Georgia, which produced 17 percent of the Nation's total, led all States in the number of broilers produced, followed by Arkansas, Alabama, and North Carolina.

Turkeys and Farm Chickens

Turkeys raised in 1961 totaled 108.1 million birds—28 percent more than the previous record crop of 84.7 million birds in 1960. The number raised was above a year earlier in all regions. Minnesota was the leading State in number of turkeys raised with 18.6 million, followed by California with 17.8 million, Iowa with 9.8 million, and Wisconsin with 6.2 million.

Growers raised 95.4 million heavy breed turkeys in 1961, compared with 74.4 million a year earlier—an increase of 28 percent. Heavy white breed turkeys were 34 percent of all heavies, compared with 30 percent in 1960. Light breed turkeys accounted for 12 percent of the total number raised. The average price received for turkeys sold in 1961 was 18.9 cents, compared with 25.4 cents a year earlier. Gross income from sales of 1,885 million pounds of live turkeys in 1961 totaled \$356 million, or 4 percent less than in 1960.

The number of chickens raised on farms in 1961 totaled 345 million, compared with 332 million raised in 1960. Farm chickens sold in 1961 totaled 199 million—up 6 percent from the 188 million sold in 1960. The average price per pound live weight of farm chickens sold in 1961 was 10.1 cents, compared with 12.2 cents a year earlier. Cash receipts from sales of farm chickens amounted to \$96 million, compared with \$110 million in 1960.

Alvin K. Potter
Statistical Reporting Service



THE 1961 COTTON CROP

The report on ginnings for the 1961 season showed a cotton crop of 14,318,000 bales, practically the same as the December 1 estimate made when only 11.7 million bales had been ginned.

What were some of the highlights of the 1961 season? To begin with, the Choice A and B program in effect during the 2 previous years was discontinued. In 1960 the initial allotment was 16.3 million acres. Growers who elected Choice B increased their allotments 1.2 million acres. This brought the 1960 allotment up to 17.5 million acres. Participation in Choice B was the heaviest in Missouri, Delta areas, and the three Western States.

In 1961, the acreage allotment was raised to 18.5 million acres. Farmers planted 16,588,000 acres, 3 percent more than in 1960. Cool, wet weather in Central and Southeastern States was a severe handicap and the crop got off to a slow start. Underplanting of allotments was heavy in many areas, especially the Southeast. The 1961 allotment was less than the 1960 allotment for States with heavy participation in Choice B, and the planted acreage was down 6 percent in Missouri, 4 percent in New Mexico, 8 percent in Arizona, and 14 percent in California.

In New Mexico, Arizona, and California, cotton was slow getting started but responded to warm weather in June and July. Weather was generally favorable during the remainder of the season and good yields were harvested.

In Texas, weather was variable, but rainfall was generally adequate and good yields were made. Yields were exceptionally good in the High Plains despite unfavorable harvest weather.

Boll weevil damage was very heavy in Oklahoma.

Cool weather continued through August in Central and Eastern States, and the crop was 2 to 3 weeks late. The weather pattern changed in September and October when warm, dry weather hastened maturity and improved prospects; however, the percent ginned to November 1 lagged. Unfavorable weather resumed in November and muddy, wet fields limited machine picking. Considerable cotton remained in fields on December 1. Despite very unfavorable weather during the season, better-than-average yields were harvested in most Central and Eastern States.

For the United States, the average yield per harvested acre was 438 pounds, compared with 446 pounds in 1960 and the average of 362 pounds.

Except for New Mexico, Arizona, California, and some areas of Texas, 1961 was not a good year for cotton as far as weather was concerned. Replanting was heavy, weed and weevil control expensive, and harvest was delayed with field losses more than usual.

The season-average price of 32.8 cents per pound was 2.6 cents more than in 1960. Prices paid for cottonseed were higher—\$51.10 per ton compared with \$42.60 in 1960. At these prices the combined value of cotton and cottonseed for the 1961 crop, at \$2,653 million, was 10 percent more than for the 1960 crop.

While prices received for lint and cottonseed were higher in 1961, expenses were heavy. Cool, wet seasons are hard on cotton growers and forecasters too.

John J. Morgan
Statistical Reporting Service



WHEAT CARRYOVER DOWN FROM ALLTIME RECORD OF 1961

The carryover of wheat this July 1, on the basis of estimated supply and disappearance, is expected to be about 1,370 million bushels, down from the alltime record of a year earlier. This would be the first decline since 1958. With a prospective reduction in output under the 1962 wheat program, a further decrease in carryover is expected by July 1, 1963.

The wheat supply for the 1961-62 marketing year is estimated at 2,653 million bushels, 26 million less than the record a year earlier. The supply includes the carryover of 1,412 million bushels, the 1961 crop of 1,235 million, and imports, mostly of feeding quality wheat, of about 6 million.

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1961-62 is estimated at 598 million bushels, down slightly from 1960-61. Exports are expected to total about 685 million bushels, an alltime record, slightly above the previous record last year.

The 1962 winter wheat crop was estimated, as of May 1, at 891 million bushels. The first estimate of spring wheat will be reported on June 11. However, if spring-wheat growers carry out their intentions to seed 10.5 million acres (as indicated in the March crop report) and if yields per seeded acre about equal the 1957-61 average (by States) of 18.3 bushels, a spring wheat crop of about 195 million bushels would be produced. Combined wheat production for 1962 would total about 1,086 million bushels. This production would be 12 percent below the 1,235 million produced in 1961 and would be the smallest crop since 1957; it would be about the same as the 1951-60 average of 1,095 million bushels.

The final outturn of the 1962 crop will depend on the decisions of growers relative to participation in the 1962 wheat program. About 15.1 million acres were reported as signed for diversion. This is 27 percent of the 1961 wheat seedings of 55.6 million acres and 33 percent of the 45.3 million program acres on signed farms. The extent of compliance will depend to a considerable extent upon the condition of the crop later in the growing season, since farmers do not have to make final disposition on compliance until about 30 days prior to the normal harvest period in their area. While the program permits the grower to divert as much acreage as he had agreed to divert, it does not require that the diversion exceed 10 percent of his acreage.

With an estimated carryover July 1, 1962, of 1,370 million bushels, the usual small imports, and prospective 1962 production, the total supply for 1962-63 would be about 2,465 million bushels—a little smaller than the 2,653 million in 1961-62. With domestic disappearance estimated at about 590 million bushels and with exports assumed at 620 million bushels, a further reduction in carryover on July 1, 1963, would result.

Cash wheat prices in mid-May were generally at the highest levels of the marketing year to date. The price strength this year stems from the high level of exports, the smaller 1961 crop, and the holding of more wheat in anticipation of even higher prices as the result of the 1962 program.

Robert Post
Economic Research Service

FATS AND OILS IN SOAP DROP TO RECORD LOW IN 1961

The amount of fats and oils used in the manufacture of soap dropped to a record low of 0.9 billion pounds in 1961.

This drop of soapers' demand for fats and oils since World War II—from 2.4 billion pounds in 1947—reflects the capture of a large part of the market by synthetic detergents.

The usage of soap and synthetic detergents combined per civilian has remained steady since World War II, at about 27 pounds annually. But while per capita use of soap dropped from 24 pounds in 1947 to 7 pounds in 1959, per capita use of synthetic detergents rose from 3 pounds to 24 pounds in the same period. (See chart.)

The major hard fats used in the manufacture of slow-lathering products are inedible tallow and greases. These made up 79 percent of all fats and oils

used in soaps in 1961, compared with 44 percent in 1935-39.

The major quick-lathering oil used in soaps is coconut oil. This made up 15 percent of all fats and oils used in soap in 1961, compared with 17 percent in 1935-39.

Synthetic detergents, which are made mainly from petroleum products, are likely to continue to displace soap, but at a much slower rate than in the past 15 years. This means that the soap industry will continue to decline as a market outlet for animal fats and vegetable oils.

Future expansion in the consumption of synthetics will continue as new demands develop. One reason synthetics are in growing demand is that they can be tailored to particular cleaning and washing jobs.

George W. Kromer
Economic Research Service

Paint Industry Shifts From Fats and Oils to Synthetic Resins

Until World War II, agricultural fats and oils were the principal raw materials used in drying oils needed in paints, varnishes, and other protective coatings.

Since then the protective coating industry has been shifting from agricultural fats and oils to synthetic resins (plastics). The resulting downward trend in the use of fats and oils has been continuous since 1950.

In 1961, fats and oils used in all drying oil products totaled 0.8 billion pounds, the smallest quantity used for this purpose since the oil-short days of World War II, and 0.3 billion pounds below the 1950 record high. Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels accounted for over 85 percent of the 1961 use. The remainder went into floor coverings, oilcloth, and miscellaneous products.

In the past 20 years the production of paints, varnishes, and lacquers has doubled, but direct use of fats and oils

has dropped from 2.0 pounds to about 1.2 pounds per gallon of all coatings produced. At the same time, the use of synthetic resins increased from 0.3 pound to about 1.5 pounds per gallon. (See chart.)

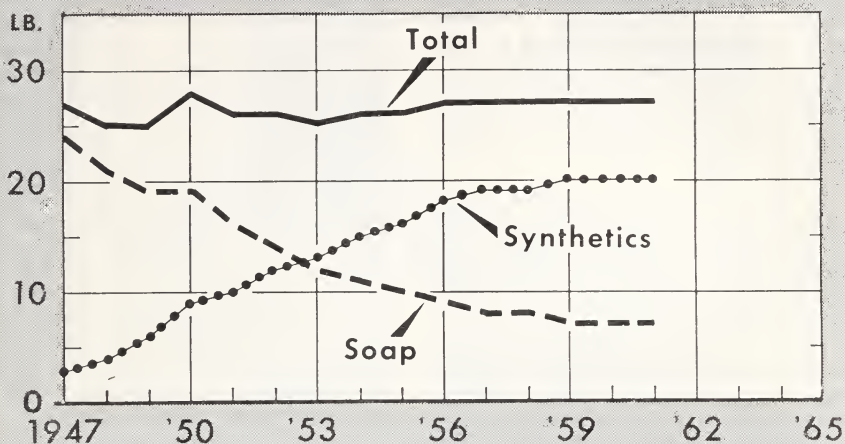
This trend reflected mainly changes that resulted when synthetic resins were substituted for fats and oils. Some of these resins (alkyds) contain drying oil and others (latex emulsion paints) do not.

It is not likely that the direct use of fats and oils in paints and varnishes will increase proportionately with the future increase in production of these products.

Probably protective coatings made entirely with oil (linseed-oil-based exterior house paints for example) will continue to decline, but coatings that use no oil or part oil will increase.

Stanley A. Gazelle
Economic Research Service

CONSUMPTION OF SOAP AND SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS PER PERSON

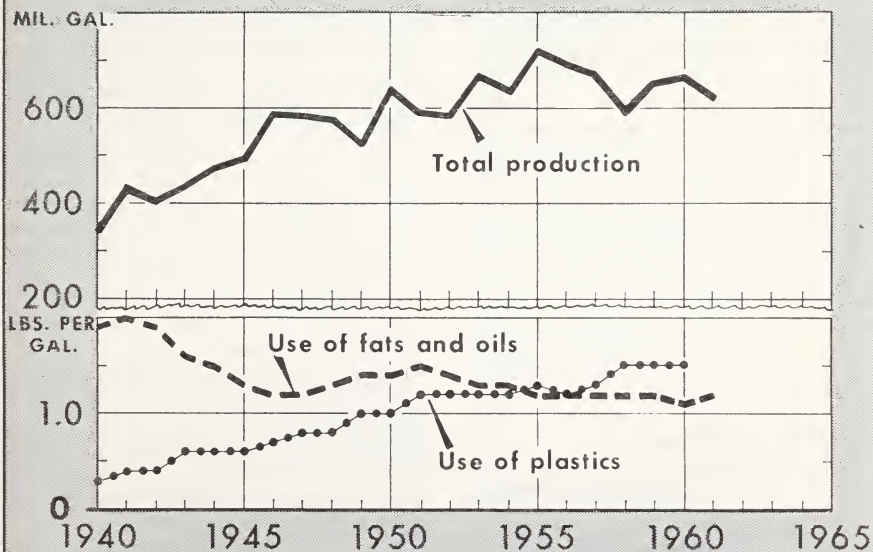


DATA ARE ON THE BUILT, FINISHED WEIGHT BASIS AND REFER TO CIVILIAN POPULATION.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 1112-62 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND LACQUERS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 164-62 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

MEAT IMPORTS RISE IN FIRST QUARTER OF 1962

During the first quarter of 1962, 430 million pounds of meat (carcass weight equivalent) were imported. This is a record level of imports for a quarter. It is 77 percent above the 242 million pounds imported in the first quarter of 1961 and up 22 percent from the 351 million pounds imported in the last quarter of 1961.

A decreased rate of imports during the last half of 1962 will likely result in total 1962 meat imports slightly below those of 1961. Total imports last year amounted to 1.3 million pounds, about 7.3 pounds per person.

Boneless beef and mutton accounted for most of the first quarter increase in imports over a year ago. Together they made up 74 percent of total imports for the first quarter. Both of these products are being imported in large quantities to fill the gap left by the low level of domestic cow slaughter.

Boneless beef imports during the first quarter of 1962 amounted to 270 million pounds, compared with 128 million pounds in 1961. Part of the large percentage increase this year over last is due to low imports of boneless beef during the first part of 1961—a result of a brief pickup in domestic cow slaughter during the last quarter of 1960 and the first 2 months in 1961.

Mutton imports totaled 50 million pounds the first quarter of 1962, five times greater than the amount imported the first quarter of 1961.

First-quarter pork imports this year amounted to 54 million pounds, 6 million pounds more than last year's first quarter, up 1 million pounds from 1961's last quarter.

Lawrence W. Van Meir
Economic Research Service

The Farmer's Share

In March 1962 the farmer's share of the consumer's food dollar was 39 cents, the same as it was in February. In March 1961 the farmer's share was 40 cents.

We're Eating Peanuts At Record Rate

The quantity of shelled peanuts used in edible products during the first 8 months of the current season totaled 559 million pounds (raw weight basis). This is the highest of record for a comparable period and compares with 529 million pounds used during the August 1–March 31 period last year.

Reports are compiled each month on the quantity of shelled peanuts used in making peanut candy, salted peanuts, peanut butter sandwiches, peanut butter, and other products. During the first 8 months of the current season, uses of shelled peanuts in peanut butter at 300 million pounds and in candy at 108 million were the highest of record; use for salted peanuts at 128 million was the third highest.

Shelled peanuts processed into peanut butter under ASCS contracts for distribution to school lunches and needy families account for about 7 percent of the peanuts utilized in edible products through March 31 of this season.

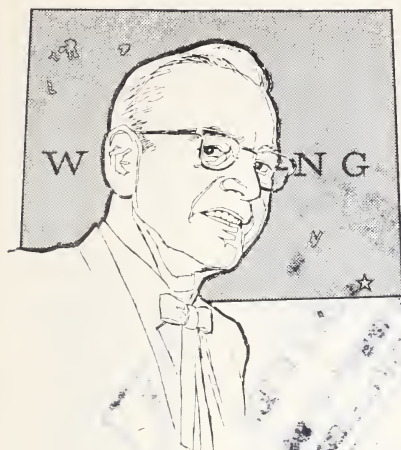
In addition to the shelled peanuts utilized in edible products, about 5 percent of the Nation's total peanut production is used each year for roasting. Through March of the current season, about 60 million pounds of unshelled peanuts had already been roasted. During the 1960–61 season about 81 million pounds of unshelled peanuts were used for roasting.

Edible uses of peanuts have shown a substantial increase each year since the 1954–55 season. Last year, however, was the first time that edible uses exceeded the total for the 1944–45 season, the first year that records were kept. It is expected that edible uses will, for the second consecutive year, set a new record this season.

Peanut butter is the main food item produced from the peanut; usually it accounts for about half of the shelled peanuts made into edible products. During the 1960–61 season a record 421 million pounds of shelled peanuts were used in peanut butter.

Billy J. Brunk
Statistical Reporting Service

Meet the State Statistician . . .



LESTER J. HOFFMAN

"Where seldom is heard a discouraging word" . . . The words of "Home on the Range" express most of the reasons why Lester J. Hoffman is State agricultural statistician in Wyoming. "The people, the climate, and the open spaces," he says, are things which lured him back to the plains and mountains 11 years ago, after 3 years in Washington, D.C., as secretary of the Crop Reporting Board.

Wide-open spaces were part of his upbringing in Haddam, Kans., where his father was a hardware merchant and farm operator. Lester is still a shareholder with his brothers and sisters in the family farming and hardware businesses.

It was agricultural engineering that he had in mind when he entered Kansas State College in 1930. After 2 years he took over management of the family farms and ran them for 6 years.

About the only bright spot in those double-D years—Drought and Depression—was his marriage to pretty, cheerful Lucile "Pat" Spring. In 1938, with the farming business looking better, Lester returned to Kansas State College, this time to major in agricultural economics and statistics.

After graduation in 1940, he worked for the Bureau of the Census, on the 1940 Census of Agriculture. He became a USDA employee for the first time in

1942, when he joined the staff of the Kansas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service at Topeka. Little more than a year later he tried on an Army uniform for size; it fit, and he wore it for almost 3 years, before returning to his post in Topeka. Within a year, he had transplanted his roots to Wyoming, as a statistician on the staff he now heads, in Cheyenne.

Two years later, he was given the opportunity, accorded to most young agricultural statisticians, of working in Washington as a member of the headquarters staff of the Crop Reporting Board. He worked happily and effectively as secretary of the Board, responsible for the organization and distribution of several hundred statistical reports each year. But the pull of "Home on the Range" was strong. When George Knutson retired as Wyoming's statistician in charge in 1951, Lester and Pat packed their belongings, picked up little Michael Richard, who then was about a year old, and moved back to Cheyenne. Each year, the roots get deeper, through community activities, many of them centering around Boy Scouts.

Mr. Hoffman heads a staff of a dozen people. The measurements that they make are largely in terms of sheep and cattle, wheat and hay. About half the cropland in the State is occupied by hay; about a quarter million acres are seeded to wheat, principally winter-seeded varieties. Wyoming is next to top rank in sheep, which outnumber cattle by about 2 to 1.

Best of all, there's a lot of space, blue sky, mountains, plains, and neighborly people. "Les" and "Pat" Hoffman like it that way.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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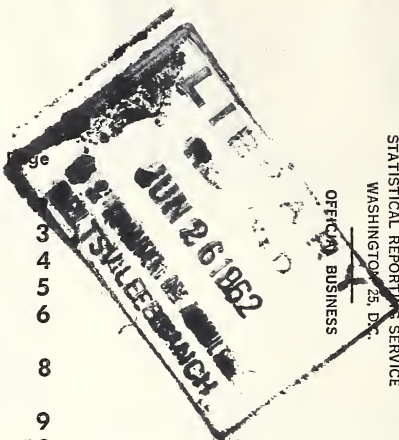
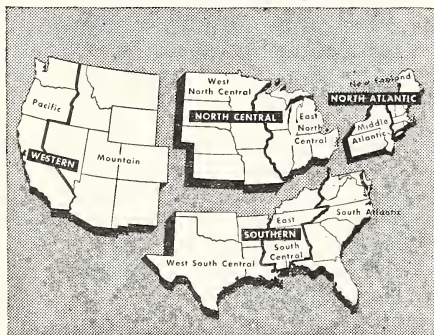
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June 1962

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